

The Interior Journal.

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THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOLUME VIII.—NUMBER 43.

STANFORD, KY., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1879.

WHOLE NUMBER 407.

WINTER WILL COME! IT NEVER FAILS.

Read and Profit Thereby.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT

GEO. H. BRUCE & CO.

Are the First to Pull Down Prices and the Last to Put Them up.
They Continue to Reduce Old Figures While Others Are Forced to Acknowledge an Advance.
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Over 500 Samples of Foreign and Domestic Piece Goods from Devlin & Co., New York. They will take your Measure and Guarantee Perfect-Fitting Garments.

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GEO. H. BRUCE & CO.,

NORTH MAIN STREET.

STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

The Interior Journal.

STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, December 26, 1870.

R. P. WELTON, Editor

DOUBLE NUMBER

Our Christmas Gift.

In childhood's happy years when the annual visits of Santa Claus seemed an eternity apart, we could scarce believe our parents and older persons when they talked of the shortness of the years and the fleetness with which time passed. But we more than realize it now, for it seems but a short month ago since we were writing of Christmas before, and yet three hundred and sixty-five days are numbered with the past. This whirling bag, of course, made some sad changes in many households; death had entered some, others have been torn by and partings, but taken as a county our death rate has been small, no epidemic has visited us, our crops were good, business has revived, and this merry Christmas of 1870 finds us with many causes of thankfulness. Then in our gratitude for these good gifts let us lay aside care and devote this week in trying to be happy and in making those around us happy. Presents from kind friends will be the order of the day, so we have prepared this double issue of SIXTY-FOUR PAGES which we present to our readers—to the clear paid up subscriber and to the delinquent sinner as well, hoping that they will appreciate the trouble and expense which its publication created, and cause the latter to call, pay past dues and lay the money in our hands for another year. And now with a "merry Christmas and a happy new year" to each reader of the INTERIOR JOURNAL, and with heartfelt thanks to those watchful and nurturing correspondents who have borne the burden and the heat of the day with us, we leave you to the personal enjoyment of the festive occasion.

Of course Arnold will never suffer the penalty of the cowardly murder of Little. Even if by the verdict chance a jury should convict him, there is the Court of Appeals to set aside the verdict, or Blackburn ever ready with his little pardon. This is an alarming state of affairs. No one is safe but the cold-blooded murderer. He can pursue his devilish calling free from hurt or punishment, backed almost by the executive and the highest court in the State. Our laws are a dead letter. The murderer's pistol and bowie knife are all supreme, and murder, rapine and robbery the order of the day. If this state of affairs continue nothing will be left but for the people to matters in their own hands.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that there is a good deal of comment and quiet figure work here as to the probable status of the Senate in 1871. If New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana elect Republican Senators and General Mahone goes with the Republican or Grant party, as he calls it, the Senate will be Republican by two majority. If he remains on the fence it will be a tie, and the Vice-President's vote will decide all political and other important questions.

The Hopkinsville *Evening Star*, whose talented editor is a native of the Old Dominion, hopes that the report that Gen. Mahone, the new U. S. Senator, will sit with the Republicans in Congress, and adds that he has brought upon Virginia the deepest disgrace ever put upon her. The Democratic party cannot afford to be encumbered with such cattle.

ATTORNEY D. HOWARD SMITH announces that he is again prepared to audit claims against the State, and will do so as fast as his limited clerical force will admit. It is pleasing to know that Kentucky can resume the payment of her debts after six months' intermission.

The Sunday Argus of Louisville came out double its usual size last Sunday, and was replete with good things from the pens of numerous writers of distinction. The Argus is one of the fixtures of Louisville, and no one is prouder of its great success than we.

TUE RADS are threatening war in Maine over the recent action of the Returning Board in counting a Democratic House. We hope they will try it. Nothing would be easier than for the Democracy to wipe them out on an issue of that kind.

EDISON's electric light is now said to be a wonderful success, and he is confident that he can produce it at half the cost of gas. The daily papers seem with accounts of it and figure up the results of the discovery as the greatest of the age.

TALMAGE says cremation is altogether wrong. We suppose he thinks the burning the average man will get in the other world is amply sufficient for all practical purposes.

The thing was cut and dried at Philadelphia. Grant is to be the Republican nominee for President, will be made so on the first ballot.

Faith and Their Future.

The Grant fever, like the disease of the individual marked by marked heat, acceleration of the pulse and general derangement of the functions, has run its course. The unnatural excitement of the body politic has practically abated; the peeling off process, the exfoliation so to speak, has set in, and the soundest advice that can be given to prevent a recurrence of the disease is to thoroughly disinfect, and burn the dead skin as well as a rag under the noses of the people. We have but small faith, however, that the advice will be heeded. Fools and their money soon part, and folly never part is a better one. In many respects the American people are American asses. They are undiscerning, and worse than this, overgrown in flunkyness. If they can't worship after the idolatrous fashion they had rather be blinded out of political existence, and this, at least, is but the true philosophy of the adulation poured on to Grant until, doubtless, his stomach has become squeamish if not turned. Weak folks got it into their heads that he is a strong man, a sort of God, and that worship toward his throne is a consequent privilege and duty. For this reason we conjecture that an effort to establish the Empire would be met with no serious opposition except by a few. The flunkies, and they seem to be in the majority, would readily give in. They fall down before Grant because he is the strong man. They would yield allegiance to the Empire, because it would be a strong government. Such servility has always been a human weakness, historically proven. In point of fact, have we not had an Empire since the 14th amendment? Not one in name, but what else is wanting? Flunkies would sniff their noses and raise their briarites on being told they favored an Empire, but they have not only established, but strenuously maintained, all the characteristic features since the 20th of July, 1868, when the effort to make a citizenship of the United States in contradistinction to a citizenship of the States respectfully, was finally completed. By popular consent we have lazily, cringing, cowardly, perhaps ignorantly, drifted along in the current of thinky teaching, enduring, embracing, adopting their thoughts, ideas and even expressions. Democratic speakers and newspapers flipantly talk of the NATION, as if a fool couldn't see that if we have a nation we have no Federal Government. The Nation is the Empire. The Federal Government is the Republic.

Mr. C. P. Jones, of the *Evening Star*, says that Hon. P. B. Thomson, Jr., has made wise and timely utterances to the effect that the Government is not in any way bound to pay what are known as the rebel war claims now before Congress. Thompson is Chairman of the Committee of the House appointed to classify all pending cases.

HON. E. POLK JOHNSON of the Bowling Green *Intelligencer* will be elected by a rising vote of the House to the clerkship he desires, there being none who are willing to try their mettle with him on the race. We are glad of this as there is not a more capable man for the position in the broad Commonwealth.

To those "good boys," as Stanton of the *Evening Star* calls them, E. G. L. and E. P. J. of the *Intelligencer*, we would say that we had no idea that any one, not even the "Granny" himself would take our squib for anything but a very thin gook. It was no intentional meat evidently.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Conductor Napier, an account of whose widow was given last week, died at Bowring on Monday.

COL. T. Z. MORROW is spoken of as the candidate of the Stalwarts for the Circuit Judgeship in this District.

There will be no free excursion over the Cincinnati Southern but rates will be fixed low on the first regular train.

The steamer *Bronson* on her way from Liverpool to New Orleans, sank and over 100 of her passengers went down with her.

WM. McKEE, senior proprietor of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, died suddenly at his home on the night of the 19th, of heart disease.

COLLECTOR A. M. SWOFF, of the 7th District, has received and paid over \$800,735 of revenue for the fiscal year. He is a model officer.

Louisville has completed her Cotton Compress at a cost of \$30,000. It will press 600 bales a day, and the warehouse has a capacity of 25,000 bales.

The complete returns from Louisiana show a Democratic majority of 20,751, and an overwhelming majority in favor of the new Constitution, reaching 59,072.

Abil was introduced in the Virginia Senate to incorporate the Richmond and Southwestern Railway Company, to extend from a point on the Southern boundary line of Kentucky, through the city of Richmond in West Virginia, to the State of Virginia. It is said the incorporators proposed to expend \$50,000,000 in the construction of the road and the development of the mineral and other resources of the Southern portion of Virginia.

ASSAULTS are crowding upon us as Santa Claus jingles his bells. Now we can get her without any snow in the matter of great popularity among the little folks. Perhaps the "spirit of the season" may yield to the "spirit of the fall" if the present strong wind be not washed out by the rain. The young people have a Literary Club which has deserved mention long since, only, not being in the charmed circle I failed to find out the presiding officers. Mrs. Gray's concerts at Franklin Institute are favorably discussed by our *Argus*. Many are getting a little uneasy about their corn spoiling in the crib. They say that corn being damp when cribbed the continued wet weather will cause it to mould.

PEACE AND THEIR FUTURE.

The little folks made as much noise at the coming of Santa Claus as the birds did over their savior, Christ.

Some of our beschivers are regretting very much that last year was close at hand. They don't want to be annoyed by the fair sex.

— There is a young gentleman in the neighborhood, that is looking very ill with consumption. He has been to the doctor several times, and the doctor has recommended a change of air.

— Several young ladies are expected in spend the holidays in this vicinity. We will not mention any names before they come, for fear that they might decline the idea.

— We are having an abundance of rain. The whole face of the earth is one vast sheet of water. Hanging Fox has been in a high for more than a week. Mud is shoe-smooth, and still rising.

— We are told that Mr. Tucker Adams and family will move near Hustonville, the 1st of January next, to the farm lately purchased by Mr. Green Wright. We regret in giving them up, but what loss will be Hustonville's gain.

— We commend them to the citizens of Hustonville and vicinity.

CASES OF STATE.

Middlebury.

Santa Claus is expected to pass thro' — Rev. H. H. Howling's school will close in a week.

— Rev. Mr. Thompson preached Sunday morning and night, at the M. E. Church. The Baptist Church is still without a pastor.

— Mr. R. N. Portman and family are making preparations for moving to Texas. They will start about the 10th of January this vicinity Wednesday night, aftering their horses to a strong man, a sort of God, and that worship toward his throne is a consequent privilege and duty. For this reason we conjecture that an effort to establish the Empire would be met with no serious opposition except by a few. The flunkies,

and they seem to be in the majority, would readily give in. They fall down before Grant because he is the strong man. They would yield allegiance to the Empire, because it would be a strong government. Such servility has always been a human weakness, historically proven. In point of fact, have we not had an Empire since the 14th amendment?

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— PERSONAL.—Mr. James Carson, late Surveyor of Casey County, is very sick with pneumonia, not likely to recover.

— Mr. J. K. Petree is lying low with remittent fever.....Mr. Jacob Dorn is quite sick.....Mr. Q. Dil, of Indiana, is visiting relatives in Middlebury.....Mr. Critt Jaeger of Jacksonville, Ill., is visiting his parents here.....Miss Annie Fink, of Lebanon, is again visiting her cousins, the Misses Myers.....Mr. Higginbotham and wife are visiting relatives here.....Mr. C. L. Holmes and wife have gone on visit to Madison, Ind.....Mr. W. T. Royal is visiting relatives at Bowring Green, Ky.....Mr. C. P. Jones is visiting friends and relatives at Glasgow, Ky.....Misses Bettie Royall and Mattie McAnally have returned home after a weeks visit to Danville, Ky.

— GARRARD COUNTY.

Lancaster.

Of personals we might look up a score. So many are moving hither and thither to seek Christians, college boys and school girls coming home, &c., &c., etc.

— On next Sunday the dedication of the new Presbyterian Church will take place, the Rev. J. Lapley McKey and other divines officiating. The building is a handsome specimen of pure Gothic architecture. Outside it is attractive, compact and well-proportioned. The spire is the main point of triumphant skill. The bell is sweet and resonant. Within the vesti- hole a stairway leads to the organ loft. The cushion and carpet of the interior are crimson, the pews of teakwood-grained ash, the walls white, the vaulted roof white and blue. Gothic chairs stand behind the reading desk. The large chandelier depends from the centre of the ceiling and double bracket lights light the walls. There are two furnaces which heat both church and basement. Two organs are provided for church and Sunday school respectively. The basement is light and comfortable.

— MANAGED.—On Thursday evening Dec. 18, at the residence of Mr. Russell Harris on Sugar Creek, Mrs. Parthenia Harris to Mr. Simon Anderson, only son of Mr. Thomas Anderson, of this community. Elder Gibson officiated. On Friday evening the youthful bridegroom, an only child, celebrated his twentieth birthday in an elegant reception at his father's house. Four generations of the family were present, beginning with the venerable Mr. and Mrs. Martin Anderson, and including the sturdy little boy of Mrs. Nannie Anderson Young. The apartments of the hospitable home were the trailing evergreen symbols of festivity, while in the wide space over the parlor mantel were the significant words: "Our Daughters" in large letters. Not a son given but a daughter gained. The bride was a handsome silk, and the guests were all in wedding garments. The supper was profuse and elegant in all its appointments.

— DENNIS SULLIVAN and A. G. and C. R. REINER, brought damages suits in Squier Railroad for killing stock, Verdict for defendant in both cases.

— MISS NEVILLE and Wilson's select school will have a Christmas tree at the school-room on Wednesday, sometime.

— DR.—In the 19th year of her age, of Consumption, Miss Carrie D. Hoskey, daughter of John M. Hoskey, of this city.

— The house and lot on Main Street, formerly owned by Miss Mary Smith, deceased, was sold to Mrs. L. T. Withrow, for \$225.

— Trinity Church has been beautifully decorated for regular Christmas services. The Sunday-school children will be entertained at Mr. Benton's residence.

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— REV. JOHN S. HAY, D. D., a professor in the Theological Seminary, will wed Miss Carrie Richie, at her home in St. Louis, on Christmas day. He is expected to come directly home with his bride.

— "There comes no gray bat nor isle, Will and some honest brother for her mate."

— Our stores are filled with toys, women and children, and it takes us back to the time when we read the line in the Fourth Reader class to hear the young asking—

"What is that mother?" And hear her reply—

"The dove, my child?" But where are the nestlings in the bosom of the resonant cooer? They have skipped, they have scattered, they have travelled, they have gone.

— IN THE MILDEST OF JURY.

— The first answer to this question posed upon Sunday last.

— BOON to the wife of Martin Beck, Esq., a daughter, on the 11th inst.

— MAJ. J. S. CHRISTIAN is talking of spending some of the winter in Washington City.

— MR. Z. T. HALL was thrown from a spring wagon, and considerably bruised a few days ago.

— OUR YOUNG FOLKS have been anticipating Christmas holidays by a series of "merry-makings" for several weeks past. They are having a social party and hop at Dr. Phil Tuttle's to-night.

— HON. JOHN BERTRAM, State Senator from this District, and Cosby Outler, Representative elect of this county, were in town Monday. They expect to leave for Frankfort next Friday or Saturday.

— A Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will be held at Bethesda Church, beginning next Saturday.

— COUNTY COURT has been in session to-day. We noticed considerable activity in the horse market. Quite a number of horses and mules changed hands at fair prices.

— WE LEARN that a proposition will be made at the approaching session of the Legislature to organize a new county from portions of Wayne, Putnam and Russell counties. As the necessity for a step of this kind is not very obvious, we presume it will not meet with much encouragement. There are already enough paper counties in the State.

— SEVERAL of our village druggists were before the Court last week, charged with dispensing rather more stimulants than was required for sanitary purposes in the community. But as no body could be found to testify that they had ever sold any apothecary for pay directly, the jury found them guilty. The effort at least vindicated their honesty, as we believed not one or two men in town today, under the influence of whisky.

— PERSONAL.—Rev. THOMAS M. VAUGHAN, pastor of the Baptist Church in this city, is quite ill with inflammatory rheumatism.

— BRUCE JONES and LYNN METCALF, of St. Louis, are in Danville for the holidays. They came to rest (?) There is no telling what St. Louis young man will come to.... Logan McKEE has withdrawn from the Tribune as associate editor....Major Wm. Gentry, of Pettis county, Missouri, has been visiting his brother, Mr. Reuben Gentry, in this county. As a delegate to the National Agricultural Congress at New York....Montgomery Neff, Metcalf, of Lynn's old office, has been quite sick at his home in Shelbyville....Mrs. Fannie Rogers of Cynthiana, Mo., is visiting Misses Georgia and Willie Bowman....Miss Mary Walker, of Shively county, is.

— LINCOLN COUNTY.

Englewood.

— Miss Carrie Harlan has been quite sick several days with fever.

— Mr. Sam. Miller, Jr., has rented his blacksmith shop for the ensuing year to Tom Cecil, Jr., for \$200 cash.

— Farmers are getting a little uneasy

about their corn spoiling in the crib. They say that corn being damp when cribbed the continued wet weather will cause it to mould.

— STANFORD.

Blackburn.

— The little folks made as much noise at the coming of Santa Claus as the birds did over their savior, Christ.

— Some of our beschivers are regretting very much that last year was close at hand. They don't want to be annoyed by the fair sex.

— There is a young gentleman in the neighborhood, that is looking very ill with consumption. He has been to the doctor several times, and the doctor has recommended a change of air.

— Several young ladies are expected in

spend the holidays in this vicinity. We will not mention any names before they come, for fear that they might decline the idea.

— WE ARE having an abundance of rain.

M'ALISTER & LYCLE,

DEALERS IN—

**Dry Goods, Notions,
Furnishing Goods,
Carpets, Trunks,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.**

DRESS GOODS.

We have an immense stock for you to select from in Black and Colored All-Wool Cashmere, Alpacas, Australian Crapé, Brocaded Poplins, Mosaic Cloth, French Novelties, Cotton Poplins, Ginghams, &c. Also a fine line of Dress Trimmings in Velvet, Satin, Pekin, Colored and Black Silk, Ribbons, Fringes, Buttons, &c.

DOMESTICS.

We call especial attention to our stock of Bleached and Brown Cotton, Sheetings, Bed-Ticking and Prints. As it is a well established fact that these goods will be higher later in the season, you should lose no time in buying.

LACE CURTAINS.

Having bought our stock of Lace Curtains in advance of the season, we are therefore enabled to offer them at old prices, which are 20 per cent. less than the market value will be later in the season. A new stock of Fringed Window Shades, Gilt-Band Shades and Holland in popular colors.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTH.

These goods are entirely new. This being a new department, we have made a great effort to place before our customers a large and varied line at lowest prices.

BOOTS & SHOES.

For Men, Women and Children. Only one trial necessary to convince you of their real value. Every pair warranted.

Call and see our stock before you buy. Very Respectfully,

McALISTER & LYCLE.

A Happy New Year

TO ONE AND ALL.

Thanking the People in general for their liberal patronage for what time we've been with them, we will say that they will find us at our old stand always ready and willing to wait on them, with a Full and Complete Line of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

ALSO, SADDLERY & HARNESS.

We also handle Fresh Meats in their season. Fish and Oysters received daily.

Give us a call. Produce of every kind taken in exchange for Goods at the highest prices, as we only want to make one profit.

Respectfully,

HARRIS & NUNNELLEY.

OUR EIGHT-PAGE HOLIDAY NUMBER.

GEO. D. WEAREN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Staple & Fancy Groceries.
PROVISIONS,
SEED, GRAIN,
SALT, LIME, CEMENT,
&c., &c.



A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The Interior Journal.

STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, December 26, 1879.

LINCOLN'S COURT-HOUSE.

An Interesting History of It, and Other Old-Time Notes worthy of A Careful Perusal.

BY JOHN BLAIN.

Editor Interior Journal:

At the risk of being reprimanded for chawing on the back track? I propose to give the readers of your Christmas paper a faint picture of old times in Lincoln county, made up of gleanings from the records of the County Clerk's office. Not being an accomplished artist and having rather a dry subject to practice on than to paint, I cannot promise a very brilliant or very pleasing picture, but, I do claim for it the merit of truthfulness. It being derived from records made by virtuous men acting under their solemn oaths a long time ago—doubtless before lying came in fashion.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

The first Court held for Lincoln county, sat at Harrodsburg, on the 16th and 17th days of January, 1781, and was composed of five Justices of the Peace, namely: Benjamin Logan, John Logan, Hugh McGary, Stephen Trigg and Wm. McBrille.

At that term the Court, after organizing; its members administering to each other the oath of office, and choosing William May as Clerk, proceeded to business, which consisted mainly of qualifying a Sheriff, a Surveyor and his numerous deputies, some few additional Justices, appointing a number of Constables, administering the oaths of allegiance and the oath of office to several militia officers and recommending quite a number of eligible gentlemen to the Governor of Virginia for appointment to militia offices.

The last order of the term is in these words:

"The Court doth appoint this to be the place of holding the next Court at, and agree that they will then proceed to fix upon a place for holding Courts, and the absent members to be served with a copy of this order."

On the 20th of February, 1781, the Court re-assembled and continued in session two days. Making the statutory County Court orders, such as granting letters of administration, probating wills, appointing administrators, &c., &c., varying the monotony, however, by sentencing one Patrick Irby for some rashness which is not specified, "to receive ten lashes on his bare back." Just before adjournment, the following orders were entered:

"Benjamin Logan came into Court and offered Ten Acres of Land including the Buffalo Spring for building a Court House and other necessary public buildings, and Fifty Acres at one mile distant nearly South-East from said Spring, as long as the Court of said county shall continue there, and as it appears to the Court to be the most convenient place, it is ordered that the Courts be held there for the future."

"Ordered that that the Court be adjourned until the 1st and 2nd of April, 1781, to be held there the next Court in course."

The next term was held—presumably at St. Asaph, wherever that was—on the 15th and 16th of April, 1781, at which, among others, this order was made:

"John Logan and William Montgomery are appointed to contract with any persons who will undertake the building of a Court House and prison at the Buffalo Spring, at St. Asaph."

I have taken the trouble to quote those orders for the purpose of throwing some light upon the oft-mooted question, "Where is, or was, St. Asaph?" There is no question as to the healthiness of the Buffalo Spring. That is admitted by all to be the spring which issues from the foot of the hill on which the Stanford Cemetery is situated on its North-side, just at the branch. That branch which is the same which passes through the town limits from East to West, commonly called now the "Town Branch," is, according to the record, "St. Asaph Branch." But where in the place called St. Asaph, and what in it, or was it? The expression, "at the Buffalo Spring" at St. Asaph, seems to me to indicate that there was a little village or a small assemblage of habitations about the Buffalo Spring which had taken the name of St. Asaph. Precisely where it was does not appear from any record I can find. Logan's Fort, on the site of which Mrs. E. T. Roebuck's dwelling now stands, is quite near to the Spring, but if the Court had adjourned to Logan's Fort the order would doubtless have been so written instead of St. Asaph. It seems more reasonable from the evidence we have that the group of houses in the vicinity of the Spring, including the Fort, were known as St. Asaph. As to how the name originated, I am unable to reveal. If there be any who desire further particulars, I would refer them to Capt. Tom Richards of St. Asaph Hotel, who being an early settler, was doubtless well acquainted with the original St. Asaph himself, and perhaps, related to him.

So it appears that the seat of justice was removed in 1781, from Harrodsburg to St. Asaph, and that a Court House and prison were there erected, and that the Courts continued to be held there until April 17th, 1787, when a removal to Stanford, took place. The record shows that not only the Court, but the Court-house and "Gaol" were removed to Stanford. Though no description is given of the buildings, the inference from the fact that they were removed from one place to the other, is that they were constructed of logs, and this inference is strengthened by the reflection that logs were peculiarly handy at that early day—it being rather a wood an age, and this being pre-eminently a wooden country. It is proper to mention in this connection that in March 1780,

about one year before the removal of the Court-house, Benjamin Logan needed to the Court, 26 acres of land on St. Asaph Branch, the boundary of which is explicitly given in the deed, and which is the same on which the greater portion of the town now stands.

So far as the record indicates, our grandfathers remained satisfied with their log Court-house until the year 1802, when they decided to have one more aristocratic pretensions; and accordingly a plan and specifications for a brick house were agreed upon, and the contracts made for its erection. This occurred at the October term, 1802. The plan and specifications (which were drawn well so as to clearness as concerned, though not so artistically as those of H. P. McDonald,) are on file in the Clerk's office, together with the contracts with the builders, James Ely and Joseph V. Lewis. The house was to be 38 feet from East to West, and 30 feet from North to South, and two stories high. The first floor was to be partly laid with brick—22 feet of it at the East-end—the rest with plank. There was to be but one room on the first floor and four on the second. Of the latter, 3 were for Jury rooms and the 4th for the Clerk's office. James Ely undertook the carpenter's work at the price of \$298.17-6d. or \$1,000; and Lewis took the contract for the brick work at \$300, or \$1,018. Whether or not these "undertakers," as they were called, were to furnish the material, such as brick, lumber, &c., does not appear.

This house seems to have given satisfaction for about 30 years, when the question of danger to the population from its mid-day dilapidation was agitated in the Court, which resulted in a determination in the year 1832, to erect a new one, and a Committee, consisting of Thos Helm, John H. Canfield, Michael Davidson, John McRoberts and William Shanks, was appointed to oversee the work of the new building, and to let out its erection to the lowest bidder, &c. From some cause this project "bung fire" so that the plan for the house was not reported and agreed upon until the February term, 1834, at which time it was decided to build a house 66 feet long 50 feet wide. This being the Court-house as it now is, except the additions and modifications made a few years ago. A further description of it here would be rather uninteresting for Christmas reading—it is omitted. The house was completed and received by the Court in the year 1839; and thus finishes the chapter on the County Seat.

THE SQUIRES.

It must be understood that there were many other Justices in the county in the early times referred to, besides those whose names have been mentioned, new ones having been appointed from time to time by the Governor of Virginia, upon the recommendation of the Court. Among these may be mentioned, John Bowman, John Cowan, John Kennedy, Wm. Craig, Abraham Bowman, Isaac Shelby (afterwards Governor of Kentucky,) John Snoddy, Christopher Irvine, William Montgomery, Hugh Logan, Alexander Main, James Davis, Walker Baylon, and others. Whether there were any squires among them we can't say at this distance; but judging from the tracks they left on the record, and taking into consideration the embarrassments, difficulties and perils of their situation, we are bound to conclude that some of them, at least, were not only level-headed and clear-headed men, but men of the noblest impulses, and the most unfailing courage and determination. I do not feel authorized nor disposed to show any invidious distinction between these old patriarchs, but in my hasty examination of the records, I could not overlook some striking proof of the spiritiveness, patriotism and generosity of Colonel Benjamin Logan. In 1781, having been commissioned by the Governor, a Colonel of Militia, he came into Court and refused to qualify, assigning as his reason "that he was entitled to a higher rank." No doubt he was. Again, in 1786, he had been appointed to the office of Sheriff, to the Trustees, conveying to them the 26 acres which, as the deed recites, had been conveyed to them (the Trustees,) by Boel Logan, "for the purpose of erecting and establishing a town thereon."

On the 1st of March, 1803, the plot of the Town of Stanford "was received into the Clerk's office and admitted to record," so says the Clerk. The document is simply a plat or diagram of the town, showing the position and form of the many lots and their respective numbers, and the location of the streets, without any written description of boundaries, &c. After that the town lots were sold and conveyed from time to time to citizens by the Trustees, the first two conveyances of that sort being one to Jacob Swope, and one to Jno. and Thos. Welch, which are dated August 19, 1811. These deeds are signed by George Davidson, John T. Bell, Thomas Montgomery, John McRoberts, Geo. McRoberts and David Logan, as Trustees of Stanford. Whether they were the original incorporators of the town I was unable to ascertain, for the reason already mentioned. Why no deeds were made by the Trustees for lots until the year 1811—11 years after they obtained their title—I can not explain from the record.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am tired, and I know you think I am tiresome, as well. I begin to doubt if I have a genius for history any how. At all events, this my first effort (and it shall be the last,) in that role has won me out. If the Gibbons and Rollings had as hard a time with their histories as I've had with my first chapter, they may have heartily sympathized with me.

Christmas, 1879.

A Query from a Republican Source.

How is that Henry Watterson, editor of the Courier-Journal, who three years ago denounced General Grant and his Cabinet as "thieves, rogues and scoundrels and a conclave of traitors or plotting treason against our common country," would have, on the 10th, that "chief of traitors" General Grant take supper at his house and be the guest of his family's hospitality?

Thus introducing into the bosom of the family to be honored and emulated by his children, the very man he so recently denounced as a villain and scoundrel who was unworthy of the countenance of an honest man. Where is the consistency? What are his motives.—[Mountain Echo.]

DANIEL BOONE.

The records show that Daniel Boone, the veritable bear-killer himself, honored our County Court more than once with his presence. The first time was in August, 1783, when the following order was made in his favor:

"Thomas Allin and Samuel Grant the persons appointed to examine Daniel Boone having reported that he is able and qualified to execute the office of Deputy Surveyor of this County the said Boone had the oath of office administered to him."

The next notice I see of Daniel Boone appears as a plaintiff in a suit against one Thomas Janison for 5 pounds, 5 shillings and 8 pence. Daniel "caid" him.

TOMAS A LEXAL TENDER.

In the good old times of which I am discoursing the staple production of the "Kentucky Country" was tobacco. Every body raised it and every body "chewed" it—indeed it was so popular a commodity that it was substituted for money. It may be that the scarcity of pounds, shillings and pence had something to do with it—some times

adoption of this rather cumbersome currency—the records don't tell about that—but they do proclaim that the officers salaries and the claims of all others against the county were reckoned and paid in tobacco. At a Court held in Nov. 1781, for the purpose of "laying the County Levy," the imbecility of the County being summed up, was ascertained to be 25,290 pounds of tobacco, of which 1250 pounds was to pay the salary of the Commonwealth's Attorney and 1648 pounds to pay that of Willis Green, Clerk of the Court, and 2450 pounds was to pay different persons for "wolves heads"—the rate being 400 pounds for an old wolf and 50 for a young one. The levy imposed to meet these liabilities was 12 pounds of tobacco per tithe or poll, as we call it. By the way, what would our capitalists, who whale so much about the burdensomeness of the silver dollar, have to say about tobacco in bulk as a legal tender. Wouldn't they be more to the times, and are honest and fair dealers.

ORHINAKES.

There were no Hotels nor even Taverns in the times I am writing about. Such establishments were called "ordinaries," and were licensed by the Court as they are now, and their rates of charges were prescribed for them as they still are. Ordinary would not be an inappropriate designation for some of the hideous of the present day, would it? As a matter of history, and as a sample of the plain speaking of our ancestors, I here copy the "Ordinary" rates as prescribed by the Court in 1781:

£. S. D.
Wine for Quart..... 0 8 0
West India Rum per Gallon..... 1 4 0
Whiskey full proof per Gallon..... 8-92 0
Common Whiskey per Gallon..... 8-91 0
For a cold dinner..... 0 1 0
For a cold dinner..... 0 1 0
For a night's lodging on a featherbed with clean sheets..... 0 1 0
For a night's lodging in a chambered with clean sheets..... 0 1 0
Bum Toddy per quart..... 0 2 0

The price of a night's lodging with dirty sheets not being given, my guess is, that dirty beds were "against the law" in the good old days of wolves, Indians and tobacco currency. **GEO. D. WEAREN.**

An example of what enterprise and determination will do, is ably illustrated in the case of this gentleman. When he was fourteen years old he suffered a severe attack of typhoid fever which left him a cripple, and rendered him unable to prosecute the more vigorous callings of life, and in his 16th year he procured a situation as Deputy in the County Clerk's office. He retained this office for several years, and then took a notion to run for Circuit Clerk, and besides getting defeated by a 100 votes, he got away with all his savings from his salary, but it was the best thing that could have happened for him. He then clerked a while for \$10 per month, and on November 30, 1869, he opened a little grocery store in the little brick now occupied by Mr. Alford, having but \$125 of his own and a small amount borrowed from a friend. By close application to business he was soon able to return the borrowed money, and after three years he purchased the building, a portion of which is now occupied by his brother as an undertaker. There he carried on his business till 1875, when, by his steady accumulations, he was able to buy the lot on the corner of Main and Depot streets. On this lot he erected a large brick building with three store rooms on Main street, two of which he now occupies with his mammoth stock of groceries, provisions, hardware—but his advertisements for further particulars. Starting out a poor boy and a cripple at that, he has worked himself to an honored position in the mercantile world, and his name is a household word for miles around. He is liberal in his dealings, believes in printer's ink, and has made himself an honor to the town.

JOHN RANDOLPH, the great Virginia Statesman, permitted his mind likely against his best judgment, to yield to the infidelity common with many of Virginia's great men of his time. On his death bed he asked his attendants to hand him a dictionary. He had just strength enough to turn over the pages, with his long skeleton finger he pointed to the word **TEMPESTE** as he handed back the book, turned his face to the wall and soon passed away to relate an account of the talents entrusted to his use and keeping.

A SHREW DABKEY.—"Dat culled pusson on the jury, him's de man I object to," said a negro when put on trial in the Marion (S. C.) court the other day. The black good man and his wife was unseated and the prisoner given acquittal. After his release the blacky was asked what he had said against the jurymen of his own color. "Nuf fin at all b-a-s," said he, "but you see, I knowed it was me out. If the Gibbons and Rollings had as hard a time with their histories as I've had with my first chapter, they may have heartily sympathized with me.

My favorite in the way of Hay Rakes is the Thomas, which has no equal, if the verdict of the farmer is any proof.

MAYFIELD WATER ELEVATOR.

Last, but not least, I call attention again to the Mayfield Water Elevator—a Water Purifier—can never freeze up; never have seen or heard of one out of repair. The only thing fit for a cistern and equally good for a well.

HARNESS!

CHINA!

Buggy Harness, Wagon Breching, Hames, Chains, Collars, Lines, Bridles, and Harness Repairs of all kinds.

Mowers and Reapers.

A large lot of Champion Mowers

and Reapers is already contracted for by me for the next season. They will be provided, the coming season, with a reel that will eclipse any thing ever seen in that line. Over 100 Champions in Lincoln County prove their superiority and popularity.

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The Interior Journal.

STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, December 26, 1879.

A Work for the Legislature.

A word in season. Do we want a good administration of the laws? Do we want economy in the conduct of the State government? Let me make a suggestion with reference to both questions. The suggestion bears specially on our present court system. It was ascertained a few years since that Circuit Judges were incapable, on account of lack of time, of transacting even one-half of the business of which their courts had jurisdiction. This resulted chiefly from the increase of Commonwealth prosecutions, which have precedence of civil cases. The prosecutions operated as a dam, blocking up more important interests, and thereby increasing private ineffectiveness and costs of litigants to an alarming extent. To afford relief the Legislature established, in such portions of the State as were most surely distressed, Common Pleas Courts, having jurisdiction at law and equity. The scheme cannot be said to have been an unwise one. In fact, it was a move in the right direction. But we incline to the opinion, and are confirmed in it by talk with the legal profession, that something better could have been done, and may yet be done by the present Legislature elect. Two methods have been suggested. First—an increase of the number of judicial districts and a consequent redistricting of the State. Second—the establishment of a criminal court in each existing judicial district. Either method presupposes the abolition of all the Common Pleas Courts. The most serious objection to the first method is a constitutional one, or, as we put it, an objection growing out of conflicting constructions of the 24 Sec., Art. IV, Con. Ky.: "The General Assembly, if they deem it necessary, may establish one additional district every four years, but the judicial districts shall not exceed sixteen until the population of this State shall exceed one million five hundred thousand." The last section, by one of the Legislature made the 17th Judicial District, and the construction of this clause, as contended for by some, would forbid the next session to go to any further extent in re-organizing the districts, than simply to create one additional district—a thing, which, when done, would practically give no relief at all, as it is confessed that the State needs as many as twenty-four districts. But to view the question in the light of practical results, we cannot see that any disadvantage would ensue by the establishment of twenty-four districts. If it should be done who could complain, or, if a complaint be made, what would it amount to? Which one of the twenty-four judges would decide that his was not the legally established district?

The second meets with more general favor. It is conceded to be the wise course to completely separate the criminal from the civil business. Many reasons can be assigned why this is so. It rarely occurs, though possible, that a judge can be found who possesses the excellence and qualifications he should have as a chancery lawyer, who likewise possesses proper fitness as a criminal judge and *vice versa*. The administration of justice under the civil law, as contradistinguished from the criminal, is so utterly different from that under the criminal law, that fitness in one branch in no wise argues fitness in the other. Farmers can understand this by considering the difficulty of finding a No. 1 combated horse. It is no answer to say, let the judge study both branches of the profession and qualify himself as well for the one as the other. The judge does study. But human nature is human nature. We have to consider the attitudes of men, and remember the moral of one of Aesop's fables, that the Gods do not bestow all the good on one. There is as much difference between the characters and practices of chancery and criminal law as there is between blacksmithing and portrait-painting. So the conclusion is, to let the Circuit Courts retain their jurisdiction of civil cases, because these are the most important to the people, and because the Circuit Court is the constitutional court originally designed for this business, and establish the criminal courts. The judges of the latter would have nothing else to do but to give undivided attention to Commonwealth business, and then instead of the delays so frequent under our present system, resulting in thousands upon thousands of dollars, which the State and counties pay in the way of witness claims and jailor's fees, we will have the criminal prosecutions conducted in an economical way, and the Constitutional provision promoted, in letter and spirit, which says that "Justice shall be administered without delay, denial or delay." It has been arithmetically ascertained that the retrenchment in jailor's fees and witness claims would doubly pay the salaries of seventeen criminal judges at \$2,000 per annum each. The experiment, if it be true, is well worth the trial, and if, against all predicted opinions, it should prove a failure, all the Legislature would have to do would be to repeal the law.

Attending Their Own Affairs First. The Kentucky Court of Appeals has subjected itself to severe animadversion. As has been noted, the Court met Tuesday but could do no business on account of the absence of Judges Hines and Hargis, and no adjournment was made till next Monday. We are not informed as to the cause of the absence of Judge Hargis, but Judge Hines, left his seat on the Appellate bench to go to the lower part of the State to attend to a case in which he was interested in one of the inferior courts. The worst of it is, as we learn from a member of the Covington bar, who went to Frankfort Tuesday, to attend to a case in the Appellate Court, no notice of the intended abetting of the Judge was given, and quite a number of lawyers from different parts of the State went to Frankfort Tuesday only to be told that there would be no court till next Monday.—[Covington Commonwealth, 19th.]

Went twice His Own Injection. Gov. Blackburn says of the Louisville present, of the gamblers, so much harped on by the *Post* and *News*, of Louisville—"that he would not place himself in so foolish a position, as to refuse the acceptance of a present, before it was tendered to him. The old Governor very adroitly works upon the sympathies of the people by suggesting that his wife would rather have the condition of the penitentiary improved, and the sufferings of the convicts relieved, than possess the finest carriage in the world. He talks as independently as a wood-chopper in Christmas times, and evidently cares little for newspaper criticism, no matter how severe they may be. Well, if the Governor is sure he is right let him go ahead—but in the meantime the *Post* and *News*, and the *INTERIOR JOURNAL* keep hammering away at him, and they may give him a hypodermic injection, that will reuse his nerves to action, so that he will be compelled to sing out, in self-defense, —[Hartford Observer.]

A bird deprived of food die on the third day, while a serpent can live three months.

Not Seen So Great.

The *INTERIOR JOURNAL* is a great paper. But it falls far short of being as great as it thinks itself. It is airish in a degree. It can assume more lordliness and be more patronizing to a given space than any newspaper on the continent when it so minds. Its defense of the conduct of Louisville in relation to Grant's recent visit is a fair specimen of a peculiar logic in which it delights.—Owensboro Examiner.

Denies the Atrocities and Defeats the Atrocity.

In the beginning of his editorial welcoming Grant, Mr. Watterson claimed that Louisville as the commercial metropolis of the South would represent the South and speak for the people of the South. We deny all three propositions—first that Louisville is the metropolis of the South; second, that she represents the South; and third, that she speaks the sentiments of the people of the South, or acted them out in her groveling bow-tow at the feet of the Northern hero.—[Richmond (Va.) State.]

Simplicity.

It is astonishing that the very men who were then loudest in denouncing Grant are now conquisitors in doing him honor. It is deplorable to note the number of prominent Democrats who timidly fall into a trap set by his political managers, and under, the shallow pretense of honoring a soldier and greater traveler, are leading aid to their enemies, who doubtless chuckle over their simplicity in being hoodwinked by this sharp trick. Even the gifted editor of the leading Democratic journal of the South falls as easy prey to this "boomerang."—[Mead's Record.]

A Moral Coward.

That man is a moral coward who will allow his sympathy to sign his name to a petition for the pardon of a known murderer, cut-throat or robber. A petition for the pardon of Francis Denham, a well-known murderer and scoundrel, has been going the rounds here in the past four days for our citizens to sign. We may not know his sister who goes around with the petition and pleads for signatures, is calculated to arouse the sympathy of man. We do not blame her. But why should any rational, honest man lend his influence to instigate our country with such a man as Francis Denham? It is a shock not made in this petition business course might as well cease to be. Fellow-citizens, consider well the man before you sign his petition.—[Somerset Reporter.]

Possessor of the Quantities of a Jackass. Negotion seems peculiar to the Blackburn family. Dr. Blackburn quartered his wife's brother on the public as Secretary of State, and Jo. Blackburn, his son, on the public as a clerk to one of the House committees. Those who attain the public service and destroy public reputation, troy. Dr. Blackburn was strongly urged not to perpetrate the wrong he inflicted on Kentucky civil service. He started wrong and all is not well with him unto this day. What the ending will be no man can think of without regret or apprehension. He is too stubborn and hot tempered to retrace his steps. He will prefer to blunder on into deeper troubles, and to the ultimate sacrifice of all his suddenly-gained and over-inflated popularity.—[Louisville Democrat.]

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Starts About Indiana.

One damp afternoon the turtle came waddling out into the big room to borrow a little sand to lay his eggs in. "My friend," the elephant said, "You're in a very bad case."

"Yes," the turtle replied, "but while there's life there's hope."

The elephant was greatly astonished, for he didn't know the turtle was given to that sort of thing at all, and all the other animals grinned, because you see, it wasn't often the elephant made any body in the menagerie who could talk to him.

"Well," said he, after a pause, "it's a good thing your back is so broad."

"Yes, it is," replied the turtle, "because there's no telling what makes come of it."

The animals cheered softly and the elephant looked amazed.

"Well, old go-as-you-please," he said presently, "you pay as you go, don't you?"

"Oh yes," the turtle said, "I have to shell out every once in a while. Now's hide?" he asked cheerfully.

"Oh, they're easy," the elephant said, "a little loose, maybe, but nothing to worry over. House-moving business keeps up, I reckon?"

"Yes, yes," the turtle said, "another rushing particularly, but I'm in and out all day. Nothing unusual in shawl straps, is there?"

The animals cheered at this delicate allusion to the trunk business, and for the first time in his life the elephant looked as though he was going to lose his temper, but he rallied and said:

"Oh, no, much the same as usual;

just a kind of hand to mouth business.

By the way, didn't I see your father old overcoat up in front of the restaurant yesterday?"

"I guess you did," said the turtle, "he wasn't the kind of a man to die and make no sign. Going down into the billiard-room pretty soon?"

The elephant said, "they'd have to excuse him, but if they'd wait till the hyena came along he'd have some native white with them." And then the turtle said "all right, he'd drop in about dusk." And the menagerie went to supper that night with the greatest enthusiasm. But the elephant was very quiet, and only spoke once, and that was to ask the ostrich where he supposed the turtle grew to be so cute? And the foolish bird of the desert tossed an iron bolt-head down its throat, and replied:

"Picked it up, I reckon."

And then, children, the elephant grinned and said there seemed to be an epidemic in the menagerie, and he leaned up against the center-pole and went to bed.

Amusement Banquet.

Although very remarkable for certain intellectual qualities, nothing was more debased, it must be confessed, than his soul. He had no generosity, no true grandeur. I never saw him admire, and I never saw him comprehend a noble action. He always suspected any trace of a good sentiment; he thought nothing of sin-city, and never hesitated to say that he recognized a man's superiority by the degree of ability with which he could manage to lie. On these occasions he delighted in tell the story that in his childhood one of his uncles had foretold that he would govern the world because he had the habit of always lying. "Matherich," he said at another time, "is becoming a statesman; he lies well."

"But," hastily replied the under-graduate, "that young lady is my sister." To which the reply came, "Yes, I know, and the same old story!"

The Barber's Pole.

The barber's sign, striped pole from which was suspended a basin, has been in use "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary;" the fillet round the pole indicates the riband or bandage twisted about the arm previous to blood-letting, and the basin the vessel for receiving the blood. The basin is rarely ever seen in our country. The occupation of barber has only been in use among comparatively civilized nations. The prophet Ezekiel alludes to this when he says: "And thou, son of man, take thou a sharp knife, take thee a barber's razor, and cause it to pass upon thine head and upon thy beard" —Ezekiel v. 1. We read of barbers at Rome as early as the four hundred and fifty-fourth year of the city. This trade and the profession of surgeon was practiced by one and the same man in "ye olden time" and the barber-surgeons were incorporated by King Edward IV, in 1461, and the business of surgeon was not made separate until 1745 by statute 18 George II, ch. 15. The blue stripe is put upon some of the poles in this country because it is the National color.

Pigs' Feet. —If you have more than you want to use now, boil them until the bones drop out, then mince them coarse and boil in a little of the same water; season well, pour late a crock, press down closely, and when cold, cover with vinegar, and it will keep until warm weather. It will be firm, like jelly, and can be cut into slices. This is very good for laboring men who work out doors. There are no oil or grease for boots and shoes, that can compare with the grease skinned, when cold, off the kettle in which pigs' feet have been boiled. It is very softening, and there will be just enough of the gluey substance in it to make a good mixture and give a nice "shine."

Customer. —What do you think of the Bishop's sermon on Sunday, Mr. Wigham? Hairdresser—"Well, really sir, there was a gent o' critt'n in front of me an' 'ad his air parted that crooked that I couldn't ear a word."—London Punch.

A bird deprived of food die on the third day, while a serpent can live three months.

How Long we are to Live.

It is not every one who asks himself this question, because, strangely enough, it is the belief of many persons that their lives will be exceptionally lengthy. However, life insurance companies are aware of the credulous weakness of those whose lives they assure, and have therefore compiled numerous tables of expectancy of life for their own guidance, which are carefully referred to before a policy is granted. The following is one of these well-authenticated tables, in use among London assurance companies, showing the length of life in various stages. In the first column we have the present ages of persons of average health. In the second column we are enabled to peep, as it were, behind the scenes of an insurance office, and gather from their tables the number of years they will give us to live. The table has been the result of careful calculation and seldom proves misleading. Of course, old and premature death, as well as lives unusually extended, occasionally occur, but this is a table of average expectancy of life of an ordinary man or woman:

Age.	More years to live.
1	30
10	21
20	14
30	9
40	7
50	5
60	3
70	2
80	1
90	0

Our readers will easily gather from the above tabulated statement the number of years to which their lives, according to the law of averages, may reasonably be expected to extend.—[Harper's Magazine.]

Instructed People.

The acclimated young man who has learned his living from his master, and is now a member of the primitive Baptist denomination in Georgia, who has five churches under his care, making it necessary for him to preach all day long on Sundays. The other six days in the week he goes into the forest and chop wood for a living.

"The boys and girls together go drinking in the brooks; the young man with a purple nose his ancient mother shock. The archin feels much worse behind, than he ever felt before, and he attributes it to sifting down old Grimes' cellar door.

"Ah! cried the old gentleman, looking around, "the same old sofa, yes, and the same old carpet—every thing the same!"

Then, walking into the bedroom, he remarked, "Yes, and the same old bed, and the same washstand! Yes, everything the same."

Presently he stepped toward the curtains, and remarked, "Ah! and the same old curtains!" Looking around he beheld the young lady, and turning round said: "Ah, you, young dog, and the same old game!"

"But," hastily replied the under-graduate, "that young lady is my sister." To which the reply came, "Yes, I know, and the same old story!"

PROF. SWING ON GOOD TIMES.—Prof. Swing remarks that it will be a great mistake and a great misfortune if the return of good times shall bring back the old terror for property and adventures which made mortgages among the most popular things of the day. "Mortgages," he adds, "are a pestilence, and debts are a regular cholera. Estates die under them. Churches sicken and have to be sat up with at night; individuals pine away, wives and children become disheartened in the mortgage season, and the financial grave-digger is busy day and night. Swamps and dirty houses were the black death of Europe—debts are the plague of America."

It is a good thing to be poor.—The usual talk about the singing and the artists subsiding, he, as a souvenir of the evening, offered his hair-hole bouquet. She accepted, said: "How lovely!" He added: "What fragrance, too!" And then she, sniffing the savory odor of the incoming oysters, echoed: "Yes, what fragrant stew?" Then he became involved in thought.

The other evening an old gentleman advanced the proposition that he was not the course of his long life had he seen a woman that was not charming. "Oh, really, now," said a lady whose nose was of the purest Ukraine breed, "don't you think I'm ugly?" Not at all madame," replied the gallant old gentleman. "You are an angel, fresh fallen from heaven, only you fell on your nose!"

Calling each hog three feet long that was packed in the West the past year, and putting them in single file, they would reach 6,335 miles, or from New York across the continent and Pacific Ocean into China.—Drover's Journal.

A mud turtle can neither fly, sing, gallop, laugh, cry or go blackberrying, and yet if they are let alone they get along just as well as the young man who tries to be funny at a lair party.

"My hand in a gentleman, my cheek to a friend, but my lips must be kept for my lover," says the French girl.

The New York law reducing the legal rate of interest in that State to 7 per cent. provides no penalties for violation. The old law simply declares that it shall not be lawful to charge more than 7 per cent., which would seem to leave the optional rate just where it was before.

For it is well known that usury laws are easily evaded, and, in fact, are of little account. The market price of money is regulated by a higher than statute law.

Sleight of hand—Refusing a marriage proposal.

The cucumber shows its best fighting after it is down.

The Interior Journal.

STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, December 26, 1879.

LOCAL NOTICES.

New stock of pocket knives at Chenuot & Penny's.

Physician's prescriptions accurately compounded at Chenuot & Penny's.

Three chandeliers and candlesticks of all sorts and varieties for sale cheap, at Davis & Nunnelly's.

A New Singer Sewing Machine can be purchased at a bargain price by applying to Miss Mary Logan, Stanford, Ky.

The considerer of this Holiday Stock is now offered low. It is another year, but Davis & Nunnelly's.

J. H. & S. B. SHAW have just received a splendid new lot of Ladies' and Children's Shoes, made by Chenuot & Hause, and are authorized to warrant every pair.

WANTED. A good school, male or female. Eight years experience. Sufficient references desired. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Address, M. B. Hughes, Stanford, Ky.

A BASEBALL GAME was tried before Judge Brown and a jury Monday, in which Miss Jessie Hause, a dusky damsel, and Harrison Bright, an exuberant Laddie, were the plaintiff and defendant. The testimony was of an amusing character, and Miss Jessie tried hard to make out her case, but her inability to fix dates of periods, remote enough, and to establish a good character, resulted in an acquittal of Bright, and left her to take care of the girl alone.

MISS H. B. Hause & Co. Spread themselves this week, and our readers will no doubt observe that there is a slight mention of the firm on the first page of this issue. Mr. Bruce, the managing member of the firm, deserves the tenth of the entire community for the manner in which he has put down prices, and his own success shows that his patrons appreciate it. It is an actual fact that he sells many goods cheaper by retail than they can be bought at wholesale in the city; therefore it is to your interest to stand not on the order of your going, but go at once and interview him. Carroll Reed and A. G. Hoffman, Jr., the salesmen, will be found ready and willing to show you through.

ANOTHER SAMPLE PARADE. Joseph Hughes, of this county, seems to be an especially pet of that egotistical embezzler who by the grace of a silly people, is now Governor. He has pardoned him twice since his accession to power, time for a fine new assault and the other day for carrying concealed weapons. Before and since he was let off with the light punishment of four years in the penitentiary for killing a negro, Hughes has been a troubleshooter, to whom a pardon simply means a license to go and do the same thing or a worse one, as soon as he is liberated. If all of Blackburn's pardons are sensible and as uncalled for as those that have come under our knowledge, the Legislature could do no better than to make his impeachment the first order of business. Complain him to step down and out.

OLD HOUSE.—The first brick house ever built in Stanford was, we learn, on the site now occupied by the Baptist Church. It was used as a residence by Dr. Thompson, who afterwards built a little brick fence where Marshall & Taylor's tailor shop now stands. The Spraggens' brick house was built about the year 1807 for an "ordinary," in which one was kept for a number of years. This is the oldest house in the town, and Mrs. Polly Shanks' next. The latter was first used as a store-house and residence by Frank Reid. The larger building of the Bruce House is over 75 years old, and just opposite, where Mr. H. W. Warren an undertaker shop, is one about as ancient. This house was originally of logs, which are still there, but which are now hid by the weather-boarding. The Seminary was built, some time between 1812 and 15, and it was there that the young idea of Rev. Sidney Melchiorre and others of his day, were taught to shoot.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.—At the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday night, was a service of beauty, and while not exactly a joy forever, it sent joy to many a heart that will last some time at least. Considering the fearfully bad weather in which to prepare the tree, the ladies who had the matter in charge deserve great praise, and we would make special and individual mention of each of them, only for the fact that we could not find out who they were. Rev. S. S. McRoberts opened with a short speech and prayer, and the choir sang some delightful songs with organ and concert accompaniment. The distribution of presents lasted about two hours, and scarcely one of the crowded audience went away without a gift. An interesting feature of the evening was the presentation of an elegantly bound Bible to Superintendent Rout by the church, and a five dollar gold piece to Miss Patricie Burnside and a beautiful copy of McCawley's History of England to Miss Julia Craig by the Church, as a testimonial of their services as organists.

NEW BUILDINGS.—The number of dwellings recorded in the County Clerk's office from Jan 1st to Dec. 25th, 1879, was 271, and the number of mortgages 113.

FOR SALE.—A beautiful new Slounger Organ, with bell attachments, and all other new and desirable improvements. Can be seen at the Myers' House. Apply to Geo. H. Dure & Co.

A GOOD MAN WANTED.—We wish to engage the services of a like, active man to devote his entire time to managing for this paper. To a suitable person we will pay good wages. Apply at the INTERIOR JOURNAL.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The teachers and scholars of Walnut Hill, Rev. J. L. Barnes, Principal, will give a musical and dramatic entertainment at that institution to night. The programme promises a feast of good things.

MEMORIAL.—If you want to make your wife or friend a handsome and useful present, buy one of those nice Decorated Sets of China, or a Chamber Set, or a pair of Ironed Lamp, or Celluloid Handled Knives and Forks, at Geo. H. Warren's.

MAY NOT PAY FOR THEIR FUN.—Two unknown scamps fired into a freight train on the C. S. R. R., near Hustonville Station the other day, fortunately doing no damage. The R. R. Officials have offered a reward for the men, and will use every means to bring them to justice.

UNTIL the 15th of January, 1880, the notes and accounts of Weare & Evans will be found with Geo. D. Warren, after that time they will be placed in the hands of some one of more pecuniary powers. One, two, or three years' time will not be tolerated in the settlement of our business. Such leniency need not be expected.

MAN SHOT.—A fellow named Bowles, with a party of his friends went to Danville Junction, Wednesday, and after imbibing pretty freely, raised a row with a Ben Webb, a breakman, and without cause pulled out his pistol and shot Webb in the thigh. There being no one to arrest him he went leisurely away, and is still at large. Webb is not seriously hurt, but his wound is a painful one.

REMEMBERING THE POOR.—Numerous kind friends remembered us with an invitation to Christmas dinner, including Mrs. Trueheart of the College, Mr. E. H. Burmido of the Myers' House and Capt. Thos. Richards of the St. Asaph, but a press of work prevented the acceptance of any of them, much to our regret. Our Business Manager and wife, however, accepted Capt. Richards' invitation and thoroughly enjoyed one of the magnificent dinners that he knows so well how to spread. The Captain is a natural born hotel man as all of his patrons will testify.

BURGESS'S COURT.—From Mr. J. M. Hendricks, the juror, we learn that there have been eleven persons buried in the Buffalo Cemetery this year, eight adults and three children. Last year the number was eighteen, fourteen adults and four children.

A REMARKABLE FACT.—We are told that three of the young men who tended the bar of the Spraggens' House, still stand here, at various times in the slim line ago, afterwards arose to the important positions of United States Judges. These names are Judge McLean, of the District of Ohio; Judge McKinley, of the District of Adams, and Judge Estes, of the District of Tennessee.

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The Interior Journal.

STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, December 26, 1879.

MORGAN'S MEN.

List of Those Who Were Treated as Convicts After Their Capture.

Editor Interior Journal.

I have in my possession a roster, &c., list of the names and rank of the officers of Genl. John H. Morgan's command, who, while prisoners of war during the "late unpleasantness," were confined in the State prisons of Ohio and Pennsylvania, instead of the usual military prisons. They were principally Kentuckians, and as it may be of interest to some of your readers, I give it to you for publication.

Those confined in the State prison at Columbus, Ohio, were: Brigadier General John H. Morgan;

Col. H. W. Duke, 2d Ky. Cavalry;
" E. S. Clark, 8th "
" D. Howard Smith, 9th "
" R. C. Morgan, 4th "
" W. W. Ward, Ward's Tenn. Cavalry,
Lt.-Col. C. Coleman, 8th Ky. Cavalry,
" J. T. Tucker, 7th "
Major R. F. Bullock, 8th "
" W. H. Bullet, 6th "
" J. B. McCrory, 7th "
" W. G. Davis, 10th "
" Thos. Steele, 3d "
" T. H. Webster, 2d "
" W. P. Elliott, Division Com'ty.
" H. A. High, "

Capt. D. R. Williams, P. H. Thorpe, W. C. Shawe, E. F. Chatfield, Thos. S. Morgan, staff officers; Lienten. J. R. Cole and T. A. Moreland, LINE OFFICERS.

2d Ky. Cavalry—Capt. R. Sheldon, E.W. McElroy, 2d Lient. T. W. Bullock, Andy Berry,

3d Ky. Cavalry—Capt. E. D. Warden, J. H. Wolf, J. H. Barker, M. D. Logan,

5th Ky. Cavalry—Capt. C. H. Campbell, L. D. Holloway, Alex Thomas, F.W. Condie, J. L. Jones, E. S. Dawson, 1st Lient. J. M. Bowman,

6th Ky. Cavalry—Capt. R. D. Logan, W. S. Edwards, M. B. Perkins, R. E. Roberts, E. T. Rochester, T. H. Shanks,

7th Ky. Cavalry—Capt. G. C. Mullins, J. W. Mitchell, B. S. Barton, R. A. Tracy, Gus Major, J. S. N. Dickens,

8th Ky. Cavalry—Capts. John B. Hunter, T. E. Eastin, J. S. Ambrose,

9th Ky. Cavalry—Capt. Thos. H. Hines, G. M. Tolman,

10th Ky. Cavalry—Capt. Jake Bennett, John S. Chapman, J. H. Hawley, S. H. Hockersmith, H. C. Merriweather, S. B. Taylor, J. N. Taylor, S. W. Trafton,

Ward's Tennessee Cavalry—Capt. C. L. Bennett, H. C. Ellis, H. Griffin, J. M. Hooper,

These officers were in all respects, except as to labor, subjected to the most rigid convict discipline of the prison. The officers confined in the State prison at Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, were:

2d Ky. Cavalry—1st Lient. W. T. Dunlop, Wm. Hayes, 2d Lient. J. S. Bendix, R. S. Drake, John D. Park,

3d Ky. Cavalry—1st Lient. L. H. Conn, F. B. Harde, W. A. Kindred, W. F. Nicholson, L. G. Purdon, J. S. Williamson,

2d Lient. M. S. Aldridge, H. D. Brown, A. J. Church, W. J. Haines, R. B. Haynes, J. W. Hart, L. O. Meadow, H. C. Merritt, J. W. McMichael, John B. Liney, L. D. Newton, J. O. Shockford,

5th Ky. Cavalry—1st Lient. J. P. Webb,

2d Lient. S. W. Chambers, W. S. Fogg, R. F. Fenwick, C. E. Richards, J. T. Sinclair,

6th Ky. Cavalry—1st Lient. Jas. W. Alcorn, John D. Bryan, W. Porter Crow, P. S. Kemper, G. C. Nash, Z. A. Webster,

2d Lient. S. N. Cowan, J. S. Chandon,

John S. Hughes, Mike Jewett, B. F. McNeer, D. N. Prentiss, M. C. Stanley, Alf Snider,

7th Ky. Cavalry—1st Lient. J. A. Fox,

W. L. Hickman, H. Moley, J. P. Oldham, A. A. Rankin, J. L. Wheeler, T. H. Walla,

R. Chin, W. B. Ford, G. W. Hunter, J. W. Jones, H. J. Lancaster, K. H. Morton,

James Morris, L. P. Wellington,

10th Ky. Cavalry—1st Lient. M. H. Thummach, L. H. Peyton, 1st Lient. W. B. E. Albright, F. F. Brown, H. C. Cromwell, H. P. Dunlap, F. G. Eakin, P. B. Jones,

2d Lient. H. S. Jones, Polk LaFount, J. A. Munday, J. W. McLean, T. B. Pierson, R. Prince,

14th Ky. Cavalry—Capt. C. C. Corlett,

A. A. Norris, 1st Lient. Lee Halloway,

H. S. Pace, W. W. Page, 2d Lient. Robt. Cunningham, K. F. Peddecom, J. R. Thomason, C. Warfield,

Ward's Tenn. Cavalry—1st Lient. J. D. Stuker, 2d Lient. T. B. Crockett, D. A. Carr, J. N. Crosson, W. E. Lemmer, H. B. Mitchell, H. T. Nucks, V. J. Setters,

Byrne's Battery—2d Lient. F. P. Peak,

The officers confined at the Alleghany City Prison were more fortunate than those at Columbus. As far as possible and consistent with their safe custody they were relieved from the rigors of convict discipline, and treated as prisoners of war. Columbus was in the Military Department commanded by Genl. Burnside, while Alleghany City was in the Military Department commanded by General Brooks. The Department Commandant regulated the treatment of the prisoners of war in his department. Whether the difference in the treatment of the two sets of prisoners resulted from the difference in the disposition of the prison keepers, or from a more soldierly and magnanimous disposition on the part of General Brooks, the reader is left to determine.

JAY.

Reflections of a practical man:

"We are going to have a bad year. I must undergo some hardships and make some sacrifices. First, I will lower my servant's wages. Second, I will give no more tips to the waiters at my club. Third, I will get invited out to dinner as often as possible." —[Paris

Figaro.]

The French chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee immediately before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities.

Letters for the Homely Girls.
Beauty needs no aid. It is its own advocate, as it is "its own excuse for being." It rides upon the weeks and shoulders of all flesh. It is every where queen. And this is why we wish to put in a plea for the plain girls. The homely girls need an advocate, though they should not. This is not altogether a sentimental plea; it is a practical matter that concerns the happiness of a large part of the human race. Let us take, for example, a single great store, any store that employs a large number of salesladies. The number of sales each makes is the measure of her value to her employer. If hard times approach, and there is need of retrenchment, the girls that sell fewest goods are discharged. It is not necessary to say that the prettiest face will ordinarily attract most customers. An accurate account is kept of the sales made by each girl in the establishment. Wages are paid according to the ability to sell, and that is shown by sales made. Salaries are advanced in obedience to this rule; and thus the penalty a girl pays for having a plain, homely face is diminished salary or dismissal. The business man must, of course, protect himself, and this fact is because of the caprice of the customer. The stronger who walks into a splendid dry goods establishment, or other store, to make a purchase naturally drifts toward the prettiest face in sight behind the counter, and as he does so imperceptibly the position and lessens the saltness of the plain-faced, sorrowful, toiling girl just beyond. A mother just as aged, brothers and sisters as helpless, a home as destitute of comfort, a heart as warm and true, an intelligence doubtless brighter, belong to the homely girl just beyond. In the law of compensation the plain face conceals the most beautiful souls; but all thro' this weary life in this thoughtless world the penalties hang over the lack of superficial beauty. And when the stranger buys of the pretty girl, there are other pangs he inflicts than those of loss of salary or position. The buyer does not know the agony of the girl he passes to patronize the handsome ones—an anguish which money can not measure. There is not only a home injured, but a heart hurt. And, not unluckily, great injustice is done. The plainer face may cover the purer life and, against obstacles greatly increased by the thoughtlessness and superficial admiration of men, a lottoy and intellectual spirit struggling against temptation, may bravely seeking to hold back want and dishonor. This is only one of a hundred illustrations that might be taken from the various walks in life, if we were making a complete pie for the homely girls. In the Division distribution of gifts they who are beautiful within are not always beautiful without. The real beauty may belong to the owner of the neglected face. The aged "Sage of Concord," passionate as a statue, says that a beautiful form is better than a beautiful face, on the theory, doubtless, that the former expresses a larger beauty within. We insist that we might not do us ourselves great credit if, in our daily dealing, and in many ways, we remembered the lives that are lovely but lonely, that are working but worthy, of the owners of the homely faces.

Beauty can walk alone. The beautiful living is lifting those that need lifting. There are enough to exalt the external beauty. Men make religions white and beautiful to win us to them.

The greatest lament of one of the greatest men in the ancient Scriptural history was: "The beauty of Israel is slain upon the high places." When the theologian praises holiness, he talks of "the beauty of holiness." The one city in history devoted to culture caused Jas. Thompson to talk of "The mingled beauties of exulting Israel, her beautiful, and, therefore, fair to look at."

says Shakespeare, and when a patron of a throne was anxious to please he wrote an epithet of a Queen:

"Underneath this stone doth lie
A much beauty as could die."

Beauty, the "fatal gift," "draws us with a single hair," and has done since the days of Vashti, the Queen; but we commend the plain faces to the hearts, the sympathies, the delicate kindness and considerate judgment of men. —[Cia. Eng.]

LUCK AND LABOR.—If the boy who exclaims, "Just my luck," was truthful, he would say, "Just my laziness!" or "Just my inattention!" Mr. Cobden wrote some proverbs about "Luck and Labor." It would be well for our boys to memorize:

Luck is waiting for something to turn up.

Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, turns up something.

Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy.

Labor turns out at 6 o'clock, and with busy pen or ringing hummer lays the foundation of a competence.

Luck whines.

Labor whistles.

Luck relies on chances.

Labor on character.

Luck slips down to indigence.

Labor strives upward to independence.

A French chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee immediately before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities.

Bank of Congress So Far.
WASHINGTON, December 22.—Congress met in the second session of the Forty-sixth Congress on the 1st day of December. The Senate met on thirteen days, and the House on fourteen days. The Senate devoted exactly twenty hours and thirty-six minutes to business, and the House thirty-five hours and four minutes. Over two hundred bills and joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate, and over seven hundred in the House. There were nearly two hundred petitions presented in the Senate, and five hundred in the House. During the time Congress was in session it accomplished much more than is usual in the brief time between assembling in December and the Christmas holidays. The history of Congress has not before shown such a record as the passage by the House of three appropriation bills in the brief space of time. The Senate passed one of the appropriation bills (Pensions) which went to it by the House. Later it will take up the Consular and Diplomatic Bill, immediately alter recess. Among the financial measures introduced were the resolutions in both houses only in the session, declaring that the next session, there should be no interference with the appropriation bills (Pensions) which are paid according to the ability to sell, and that is shown by sales made.

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When the crescent of the young moon rests supinely, its horns in air, it is a sign of dry weather, because in that position it holds all the water, thus preventing its fall to the earth.

This is also a sign of wet weather, the explanation in this case being that a watery moon is emblematical of a water-soaked earth. Don't forget the sign of the new moon. It is rarely seen, and you will find one so importantly accomodating.

Whoever finds a four-leaved clover is generally a liar. It is so much easier to detach one leaf from a five-leaved stalk than to hunt for one with four that the temptation to mendacity is in two much for average clay.

When a mouse gnaws a hole in a gown some misfortune may be apprehended. The misfortune has already happened to the gown, and may be apprehended to happen to the mouse.

An old sign is that a child grows proud if suffered to look into a mirror while less than twelve months old. But when the average infant can see in the mirror to make it proud it is difficult for any but its parents to understand.

A red sky in the West at evening indicates that the next day will be pleasant, barring accidents of rain, snow and hail.

If you take down your shingle, preparatory to putting it up in a new location, it is sign you are moving.

If you run across the street directly in front of you, it is a sign that a lion will soon be on the other side.

If she crosses over just behind you—Pshaw! who ever knew a hen that wouldn't die right in her tracks rather than cross one's pathway in her rear?

When you see a cat running around furiously, it is a sign that the crocker or glassware is in danger.

When you drop a knife and it sticks in the floor, it is a sign that some one is coming.

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To dream that it is Sunday morning in heaven is a sign of good fortune.

To dream that it is Sunday morning in hell is a sign of bad fortune.

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